

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

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A REMARKABLE NEW THRIPS FROM AUSTRALIA.

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The thysanopteron described below presents an interesting and truly unique modification of the last abdominal segment. In every other species of the suborder to which it belongs this segment is slender and nearly cylindrical in form, and is always termed the "tube." In the insect here described, however, it is greatly swollen and its resemblance to a tube has entirely disappeared. The species is generically and specifically new and would appear also to represent a new family. We owe its discovery to Mr. A. A. Girault, the hymenopterist.

Family **Pygothripidae** nov.

The characters upon which this family is separated from the closely allied Phlæothripidae are the very transverse form of abdominal segments two to nine and the structure of the tenth abdominal segment, which is not at all tubular in form but is greatly swollen, and in the single known species about parabolic in dorsal aspect.

Genus **Pygothrips** nov.

(πῦγγή, the rump; θρίψ, a wood worm.)

Head much longer than wide, subtruncate in front, vertex evenly declivous; cheeks nearly straight, with a few minute, barely visible bristles. Eyes subquadrangular, larger in dorsal view than in ventral, their width about equal to the interval between them. Ocelli equidistant, anterior ocellus not overhanging. Antennæ eight-segmented, the last two segments compactly united (much as in *Trichothrips anomocerus* Hood). Mouth cone large and heavy, formed as in *Cryptothrips*, nearly attaining posterior margin of prosternum; labium rectangularly rounded at apex, subequal in length to labrum. Pronotum shorter than head and (inclusive of coxæ) more than twice as wide as long; anterior margin deeply and roundly emarginate. Legs moderately short; fore tarsi armed. (Wings wanting in the unique specimen.) Abdomen heavy; segments

very transverse, five or more times as wide as long; terminal segment (the tube) greatly swollen, parabolic in dorsal aspect, nearly as wide and thick as long.

*Type.*—*Pygothrips rugicauda* sp. nov.

***Pygothrips rugicauda* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 3, a-c.)

*Female (apterous).*—Length about 1.3 mm. General color nearly chestnut brown, with pterothorax, basal abdominal segments, tarsi, distal ends of fore tibiae, and antennal segments 1-3, paler.

Head about 1.47 times as long as width across eyes; cheeks straight, diverging to base, set with a few minute, inconspicuous bristles; postocular bristles slightly dilated at tip, about one-third as long as head; another rather prominent pair of bristles halfway between postoculars and base of head. Eyes small, about one-fourth as long as head and as wide as their interval, subrectangular as seen from above, on ventral

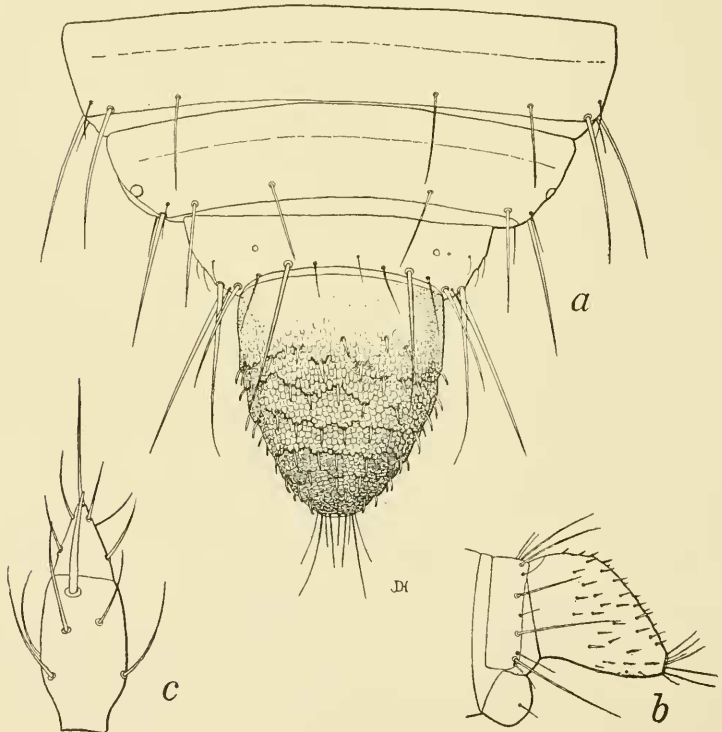


FIG. 3.—*Pygothrips rugicauda* fam. gen. et sp. nov.; female.  
 a. Segments 7-10 of abdomen, dorsal view.  
 b. Segments 9-10 of abdomen, lateral view.  
 c. Segments 7-8 of right antenna, dorsal view.

surface of head with their median and caudad margins forming a very acute angle. Ocelli minute, posterior pair widely separated. Antennæ about 1.6 times as long as head, formed almost as in *Trichothrips anomocerus* Hood; segment 3 clavate, about equal in length to segment 2; 4-6 oval, pedicellate; 7+8 lanceolate, pedicellate; segments 1-3 slightly paler than head, 2 paler along middle and at apex, 3 paler at base; 4-8 concolorous with head. Mouth cone large and heavy, formed as in *Cryptothrips*, nearly attaining posterior margin of prosternum; labium rectangularly rounded at apex, subequal in length to labrum.

Prothorax along median dorsal line about half as long as head and (inclusive of coxæ) about 2.9 times as wide as long; pronotum without sculpture, anterior and posterior margins nearly concentric; all usual bristles present, slightly dilated at tip, the two pairs at the posterior angles about equal in length to postoculars, others shorter. Pterothorax slightly wider than prothorax. Legs short, rather stout; fore tarsus with a rather small stout tooth.

Abdomen stout, about 1.3 times as wide as prothorax, broadest at about segment 5, thence rounded to base of last segment; segments very transverse, five or more times as wide as long. Terminal segment greatly swollen, heavily chitinized, about .83 as wide as long, parabolic in dorsal aspect; surface roughened, with scale-like thickenings and numerous stout spines (see figure).

*Measurements of holotype.*—Length 1.33 mm.; head, length .254 mm., width across eyes .180 mm.; prothorax, length, .138 mm., width (inclusive of coxæ) .400; pterothorax, width .432 mm.; abdomen, width .552 mm.; terminal segment, length .216 mm., width .180 mm. Antennal segments: 1, length 42 $\mu$ ; 2, length 63 $\mu$ , width 36 $\mu$ ; 3, length 63 $\mu$ , width 30 $\mu$ ; 4, length 56 $\mu$ , width 35 $\mu$ ; 5, 60 $\mu$ ; 6, 57 $\mu$ ; 7, 45 $\mu$ ; 8, 20 $\mu$ ; total length of antenna .41 mm.

Described from one female taken at Nelson, North Queensland, Australia, August 17, 1912, by A. A. Girault, by "sweeping top of Pyramid Mt., 3000 ft., Casuriva and bushes."

